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**JUL 11 1956**

TO : Chief, SR  
Attn:   
FROM : Chief of Base, Munich

DATE: 28 June 1956

INFO: COS, VOB, EE

SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDWOOD/LCIMPROVE/AEBATH  
SPECIFIC— Bohdan MARTINTUK

Transmitted herewith is a translation (by  of an AEGAPELIN report, dated 30 May 1956, concerning Bohdan MARTINTUK, a chemical engineer who is currently living in Vienna, Austria. It is noted that AEGAPELIN, a personal acquaintance of MARTINTUK, suspects the latter of collaboration with the Soviets. AEGAPELIN is currently in Vienna and will attempt to procure further information concerning Subject, if possible.

Approved:

Attachments: As stated

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- 2 - COS w/1 cc att.
- 2 - VOB w/1 cc att.
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FORM NO. 51-28A  
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Attachment to ECMA-21616

TRANSLATION

SUBJECT: Bohdan MARTINYUK, graduate chemical engineer, now living in Vienna, Austria

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: AECAPLAN

DATE OF INFORMATION: 30 May 1956

MARTINYUK was born in 1916 in Lvov. His father's name is Hrihory and his mother's name is Maria. His father came from the village of Kuti, Zolochivskiy povit, Ternopol oblast, and was a gymnasium German language teacher. He taught German in a school in Lvov located on Lva Sapinistr. No. 43 and also at a private seminary operated by Basilian nuns where he taught both in the gymnasium and the teacher's seminary.

The MARTINYUK family had its own private home on Zamarstinivskiystr. No. 53 (?), Lvov. The entire family consisted of the following: Father Hrihory, mother Maria, sister Olga who married the mechanical engineer (sm) RAITARIVSKIY, sister Anna and BOHDAN.

Bohdan completed grade school (People's school named IERDCHENKO) in Lvov and in 1925 he enrolled in the gymnasium Lva Sapin No. 43 where his father taught German. He was one of the brightest students in his class and each year his marks showed him to be "outstanding". His best subjects were chemistry and the German language. He had an unusual talent for chemistry and his German was excellent because of his father. His father was very much concerned about Bohdan's behavior since Bohdan was very independent in his ways, was very active and liked to play tricks on others and carry on like a modern "Rock and Roll" fanatic. Many other students complained to Bohdan's father about his behavior. To keep him in line, his father often forbid him to leave the house after school hours, and withdrew his allowance. All this did not stop Bohdan.

In 1930 Bohdan joined the OUN Youth organization which prepared the young for later membership in the OUN. In 1928 Bohdan joined the organization "Fleat" which was then under the influence of the Ukrainian Nationalists and specifically organized by the UVO (Ukrainian Military Organization).

In connection with the Polish celebration of its constitution on 3 May, the 4th class of the gymnasium which Bohdan attended engaged in a mass anti-Polish demonstration and one of the teachers who was to have delivered a speech was showered with rotten eggs. Stink bombs were thrown, etc. As a result of this demonstration, the school authorities dismissed or expelled the entire 4th class. Included in this dismissal were Oleksander NATLA, Danyar KORDUBA, Taras HUTSALTUK, Bohdan and others. This ended their schooling in Polish run school. In 1930 the Polish police in Lvov and other Western Ukrainian areas arrested many young students for demonstrations as a result of which they too were forbidden to attend school. In order to provide facilities for a higher education for these expelled students, Metropolitan Andriy SHEPITSKIY, taking advantage of an agreement between the Polish government and the Vatican which provided for the establishment of private Catholic schools in Poland, founded, in the fall of 1931, the "Greek Catholic minor

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Seminary" in Lvov on Sikstuskiy Str. No. 39 which also included dormitories. The first enrollment amounted to 350 students, mostly those expelled from state schools. There were many also who had been released from Polish prisons. In the fall of 1930 Bohdan MARTINYUK also enrolled in this school, along with his friends, Oleksander NATLA, Danyan KORDUBA, Taras HUTSALYUK, Vasil KORIMOVICH (who came from Ternopol) and Mikhallo KORZHAN and others.

Although the Polish authorities were unhappy with the founding of the school (since they wanted to deny all anti-Polish residents an education), there was nothing they could do because of the agreement with Rome. Even though the school was a bona fide secondary school, one drawback of attending it was that even after passing a comprehensive examination, necessary for college matriculation, no Polish University would accept its graduates. The only college the graduates of this school could go to was the Bohoslovskiy Akademy in Lvov or to a college abroad where their credits were recognized and accepted. However, there was one way a graduate of the Seminary could be admitted to a Polish University - if a student was judged to be only a minor offender against the Polish regime and had not served a prison sentence, he could take a special school examination given by the Polish school authorities, which, if he passed, he received a special diploma which then permitted him to enroll in a college. The catch was, though, that the examination was quite difficult so that only the most outstanding students ever passed it. Bohdan did (pass) and enrolled in the Lvov Polytechnical Institute to major in chemistry. This was in 1934.

During his entire pre-college days (from 1930-1933) Bohdan belonged to the youth group of the OUN where he was assigned to Section 2 - the intelligence section of the OUN Youth group. As early as this period, Bohdan showed signs of being a good slouth. Knowing the German language as well as he knew Ukrainian, he would order German books on intelligence from Danzig and Germany (there were few books in Polish on the subject) which he studied fervently. One could say about him then that he was a born "rozvidchik" who learned his trade from German sources. He was so obsessed with learning all he could about intelligence that as an amateur in the business he would often frequent areas of Lvov inhabited by criminal elements in order to observe and learn their ways and even to conduct private investigation. In short, he acted like a private detective. It must be admitted that he did have quite a bit of success in these ventures at that time. It is very possible that the Polish police became interested in Bohdan during this period (1934-35). More about this later.

When in 1934, following the PIRACKI affair, the entire OUN Executive body was arrested by the Polish police (those arrested included Stepan BANDERA, Yaroslav STETSKO, Bohdan PIDHAINIY, Ivan MALYUTS, Mikola LEBED, Mikola KLIMISHIN, Volodimir YANIV and others). Dr. Ley REBET received orders to establish a new Krai Executive/OUN. This was not an easy task for qualified people were rare and those who were considered for the positions were well known to the Police and under surveillance. After much delay and deliberation, a new Executive was formed which consisted of the following:

Dr. Ley REBET - head of the Krai Executive/OUN.  
Mikola BILHUN - Deputy Chief of KE and head of the Youth Group

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Oleksa HASIN - referent for army (viyskoviy) affair.  
 Mikola KOS - referent for combat (boyeriy)  
 Vasyl RIVAK - Propaganda and Ideological referent  
 Mikhaiko KORZHAN - Organisational referent  
 Yuliya BONDARUK - technical-propaganda referent  
 Sofia MOISEWICH - referent for female members' affairs  
 Yaroslav STARUKH - OUN Youth activities referent  
 Bohdan MARTINYUK - referent for intelligence

Since Dr. Lev REBET and Oleksa HASIN were under constant surveillance and therefore rarely came to Lvov from Striy where they lived, contact with them was maintained by BILHUN, KORZHAN and RIVAK while the rest of the KE remained in Lvov doing their assigned work for the OUN.

Because of the lesson learned from the arrest of the original Executive, it was decided that the intelligence referent of the Krai Executive, Bohdan MARTINYUK, would not participate in meetings of the Executive but instead would discuss business with each member individually. This decision was based on the fact that Gii PASHKOVSKIY, intelligence referent for the original Executive headed by Stepan BANDEIRA, when arrested by the Polish police, brok and revealed all the secrets of the KE and led to the arrest of other KE members. In other words, he knew too much. Thus, to avoid a repetition of this, Bohdan did not take part in KE meetings. Mostly, he met the following on an individual basis: BILHUN, KOS and KORZHAN. In this way, many members of the KE did not know who was the intelligence referent although certainly they could easily guess. It should be pointed out that Bohdan himself suggested to REBET the system of compartmentation for security reasons.

The new KE began its activities at a very difficult time. The arrest of BANDEIRA et al of the original KE and other members of the OUN had a very depressive and negative effect on the general OUN membership. The Polish security police and other Polish government officials announced via press and radio that finally they managed to liquidate all remnants of the OUN in Galicia. Well, not only did the Poles believe this but also many Ukrainians as well. Ukrainian underground literature ceased to be printed, leaflets were no longer distributed and even literature from abroad no longer arrived (foreign underground literature such as "Reconstruction of a Nation" (Rozbudova Natsii), Ukrainian Thought (Ukrainska Darka), Surza and others. Thus for a long time, the OUN was very inactive. This was quite understandable for everything had to be started from scratch. New presses had to be procured, typewriters purchased and literature imported from Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Germany. The new Krai Executive had its problems. For example the New KE attempted to contact OUN leaders in each of the 10 oblasts of the Western Ukraine and it was found that many OUN members decided not to subordinate themselves to the new KE but instead to tie in with the PUN located abroad. This new element was headed by Osiip KOPACH, a person suspected of being a collaborator of the Polish political police. KOPACH managed to recruit many OUN people to his side including Maria KOVALYUK, Mikhaiko DMITYKO, Suciya KOVALYUK, Stephania MOROZ (wife of Yaroslav MOROZ) and many others. This new group affirmed that it managed to contact PUN abroad and received from PUN instructions to establish a Krai Executive. Of course, this was not true for

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Dr. Lev REBET, who actually was in contact with the PUN, had information to the contrary. Anna CHEMERINSKIY, representative of PUN who arrived illegally in Lvov in 1934 from Prague, also assured all concerned that PUN did not delegate any authority to KOPACH, Maria KOVALYUK or to any others for the creation of an Executive body. It was quite obvious that what KOPACH was doing was a provocation. The following deductions were drawn showing that he was a Polish agent:

- a) The Polish police knew, even with the arrest of BANDERA and other members of the KE, that the OUN was still functioning.
- b) The Polish police knew that ties with the PUN were broken and that it would be difficult to renew them.
- c) The Polish police instructed its agent KOPACH to create a new KE in order to put the finger on other OUN members and in this way liquidate them.
- d) In order to make KOPACH's activities look legitimate he was instructed to affiliate himself with bonafide OUN members such as Maria KOVALYUK, Mikhailo DNITERKO, etc.

In any case, Bohdan MARTINYUK was ordered by the KE to investigate KOPACH and his connections with the Polish police and to determine all contacts maintained by the KOPACH group and its net throughout the Western Ukraine. He was to report his findings to Mikola KOS. Bohdan began this by assigning three of his people to join the KOPACH group who then reported daily activity to Bohdan. In two months after undertaking this assignment, Bohdan submitted his findings to Mikola KOS in which he reported the following:

- a) Osaip KOPACH actually was in contact with the Polish Political police and especially with commissar of police (fnu) HIRNYI (a renegade Ukrainian) who lived on Batory str. No. 23.
- b) Maria KOVALYUK and Mikhailo DNITERKO were dupes of KOPACH and did not know he maintained contact with the Polish police.
- c) Osaip KOPACH had succeeded in taking over a large percentage of the OUN membership, especially in and around Lvov.

In the latter part of May or early June 1934 the KE (legitimate one) held a meeting in Lvov with the following members attending: MIKOLA BIHUN, Mikola KOS, Vasil RIVAK, Yulian BONDARENK, Sofia MOISEIOVICH and Mikhailo KORZHAN. At this meeting Bohdan MARTINYUK's report was presented and it was decided to instruct Maria KOVALYUK and Mikhailo DNITERKO to sever relationship with KOPACH and to subordinate themselves to the real KE along with their followers. It was further decided (by secret ballot) that KOPACH was to be liquidated for being a Polish agent. Regarding KOVALYUK and DNITERKO, it was agreed that in the event those two rejected the KE decision they too were to be sentenced to death by the OUN. Mikola KOS was delegated to transmit the KE instructions to DNITERKO and KOVALYUK.

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Approximately a week after this session of the KE KOS reported that he had spoken with DMITERKO and KOVALYUK at which time he informed them of the KE decision. Nevertheless, they both rejected the KE offer and refused to break with KOPACH. In view of this refusal, their liquidation was the next move.

The liquidation was to be carried out by Bohdan MARTINYUK who was assigned three goons for the job by Mikola KOS. One of the goons, one Mikhailo GERETA of Bereshan, happened to run into KOPACH and Maria KOVALYUK on the street in Lvov and shot them both. Several weeks after this, goon Andriy KACHOR met Mikhailo DMITENKO on the street and shot him. In a very short while after those shootings, all members of the OUN subordinated themselves to the KE. MARTINYUK's work was well done and no one was arrested as a result of it. However, as usual in this sort of thing, this event had its weak link. Goon Mikhailo GERETA, while reporting to MARTINYUK after the shooting, accidentally shot himself in the foot. The wound was so severe that an operation was called for immediately. Since it was too risky to send him to the hospital, it was decided to care for him privately. Mikhailo KORZHAN, who maintained contact with Dr. Maria PANCHISHIN, was requested to solicit her aid in performing the operation on GERETA. PANCHISHIN performed the operation and then ordered GERETA to bed for several months. MARTINYUK then transported GERETA to a safehouse to recuperate. I should like to point out here that Bohdan MARTINYUK, as chief of intelligence, as well as a student at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute, was instructed to procure potassium of cyanide for his goons who were ordered to take the stuff if caught by the police. MARTINYUK obtained the potassium and had tried it out on several dogs with excellent results.

Approximately three weeks after GERETA accidentally shot himself, MARTINYUK informed KOS that it was necessary to find a new safehouse for GERETA. A new house was located and MARTINYUK undertook the transfer of GERETA. Several weeks after moving into the new house the Polish police arrived and arrested GERETA. At the first opportunity he had, GERETA swallowed MARTINYUK's potassium concoction but failed to die as expected. He was taken to a prison in Lvov where he remained three months and where he gave a full confession to the police. Then he died. Rev. (nu) KLADOCHNII, prison chaplain, affirmed that GERETA turned completely black before his death. It is not known what all he told the Polish police.

It is not known whether Bohdan MARTINYUK was instrumental in GERETA's arrest (that he helped the police). However, the fact remains that his potassium of cyanide did not kill GERETA although it should have within several minutes.

Following this event, many were suspicious of Bohdan MARTINYUK even though proof of his guilt was lacking. In any case, on instructions of Mikola BINUN, all contacts with Bohdan MARTINYUK were ordered to cease.

In 1936, approximately two years after the above episode, all members of KE were arrested except Iuliyon BONDARIUK, Sofia HOISELOVICH, Bohdan MARTINYUK and Mikola BINUN. Those arrested were sentenced to from 12 to 15 years. During the investigation, inquiries were made about the death of KOPACH, KOVALYUK and DMITERKO. Since there was no proof that these members of the KE participated in these deaths no charges were made in this respect.

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Bohdan MARTINYUK continued his studies at the Polytechnical Institute and shortly before the Bolshevik occupation of the Western Ukraine received his diploma as chemical engineer.

During the first Bolshevik occupation of the Western Ukraine, Bohdan MARTINYUK remained in Lvov where he worked in some chemical plant.

When in 1944 the Bolsheviks again approached Lvov, Bohdan MARTINYUK departed for Vienna where in May 1945 the Bolsheviks again caught up with him. He immediately registered himself as a Polish citizen and received a Polish passport. He made contact with the USIA (Director of Soviet Property in Austria) and obtained a position in an oil refinery in Vienna or near Vienna.

I first learned of his presence in Vienna in 1946 from his brother-in-law Engineer (fnu) RAITARIVSKIY who lived with his wife and children in the village of Zell am Zee near Salzburg. RAITARIVSKIY often visited Vienna where he met with Bohdan. I am not certain but I think RAITARIVSKIY is now either in the USA or Canada.

In early 1947 I met RAITARIVSKIY in Salzburg in the DP camp "Lechsenfeld" and he told me then that he came to Salzburg to see Bohdan MARTINYUK who was supposed to meet him there. That same day Bohdan MARTINYUK arrived on schedule in an auto driven by an unknown chauffeur in civilian clothes.

I met him in front of the "Ukrainian Aid Committee" office and after amenities, asked him where he lived, where he worked, etc. Bohdan immediately warned me not to talk with him too long for he was accompanied by a chauffeur. He said, "The chauffeur is an officer of the NKGB in Vienna". Hearing this, I turned and saw the chauffeur standing nearby. Naturally, I thought of getting out of there as soon as possible. Finally, I said to Bohdan M., "Bohdan, go into the Committee office. There are two exits from the place. Here is your chance to get lost." He answered, "You must be crazy. Do you want me to give up my wonderful situation? I am not afraid of the Bolsheviks. I have no butter on my head as you (moaning, I'm not on the wanted list) and other emigrants have. Furthermore, I am a Polish citizen and the Bolsheviks have no jurisdiction over me. I only work for them in their factory as a specialist. Thank you for your advice but I won't take advantage of it. Good day." In parting, I said to him, "Bohdan, perhaps you have more butter on your head than I do. Nevertheless, you are a grown man and know what is best for you. I only wanted to help you."

After I left him I noticed that he had a long conversation with his brother-in-law RAITARIVSKIY. I never discussed Bohdan with RAITARIVSKIY following this meeting with Bohdan.

This is as much as I know about Bohdan MARTINYUK.

Comments:

There is no doubt in my mind that when Bohdan M. chose to remain in Vienna

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and obtained his position via the USIA, the Bolsheviks knew all there was to know about him. They must certainly have known his OUN past and of his position in the KB as intelligence referent. If they knew all this, then they must have had a pretty good reason to keep him in his present post.

In my opinion, Bohdan M. was either a Bolshevik agent in Lvov during the first Bolshevik occupation of the Western Ukraine - where he helped carry out anti-nationalist liquidation - and remained to spy on the Germans after the Bolsheviks left, or the Bolsheviks recruited him in Vienna to work against the Austrians (he knows German perfectly) and the Ukrainians. His Polish citizenship was only cover for conspiratorial work.

As an experienced intelligence operative, Bohdan did not blow his cover in Vienna under the Bolsheviks. Nowhere is he talked about - nothing about him has ever been said by the SB, by the Ukrainians in Austria or in Germany. Perhaps he only guided the work of others and himself remained in the background. If this theory is correct, then it must be assumed that he was left behind in Vienna by the Bolsheviks to carry on his work. It would be interesting to look him up and find out what he is doing. I plan to do just this on my forthcoming trip to Austria.

A brief description of MARTINYUK is as follows:

Age - 40

Height - 1m 55 cm.

Weight - 80 kilos

Well built, stout, blond; blue eyes; round face; thin nose; thick lips; phlegmatic hands.

He likes to smoke and drink; likes sports.

Knows the following languages: Ukrainian, German, Polish and Russian. He also studied the following languages: English, French and Italian.

He is a born intelligence operative. Intelligence is the love of his life and because of this, it matters not what IS he works for. To work in intelligence is his main goal in life. He is intelligent and a careerist.

I know nothing about his marital status but I assume he is married.

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